

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
published every Wednesday, by
THOMAS M. GREEN,
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MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, January 2d, 1869.

No city in the United States of its size contains more beautiful residences than the one from which we write this letter. The desire to live in handsome buildings has become almost a mania, and no sooner does a man accumulate a good estate than he immediately invests a large part of it in a residence. But the chief charm of Louisville streets is not in the mere brick and stone and mortar, but it lies in the beautifully improved grounds by which most of the houses are surrounded. There is an air of space, refinement, comfort and health about Louisville residences of which the brown stone fronts of Fifth Avenue in New York are completely destitute, and Cincinnati in this respect is unworthy of being mentioned in the same breath with Louisville. The area of the city is being rapidly extended southward and there are long lines of beautiful houses located on ground which in 1865 was a common. Men who a few years ago were without a dollar have been made wealthy by fortunate speculations in real estate, and the remarkable increase in population and in values, ask any citizen of Louisville to what this prosperity is to be attributed, and he will tell you that it is to the system of railroads which have made tributary to Louisville the wealth of large sections of rich and fertile lands. Ask him how he expects that a still greater wealth may be attained, and a much larger population supplied with employment, and, and he will tell you that it will be done and can only be done by building other railroads which will empty the wealth of the recapturing South into the lap of Louisville. Sagacious men look forward to the day when this city will compete with Lowell in her cotton manufactures and with Pittsburgh in her iron works. Louisville is rapidly extending her railroads, and not content with the products of the tobacco fields of the Green River, will soon push forward to the coal and iron mines and timber forests which lie in within a few hours ride of her streets, but which have remained valueless because of the want of facilities for transportation. Scarcely a day passes that I am not asked why it is that the people of Maysville and the counties through which it will run do not at once build the road to Paris, and when I explain its peculiar advantages and the small cost at which it can be constructed the expressions of astonishment that it has not long since been built are not at all complimentary to the energy and public spirit of our people.

It was a very sensible thing in the Kentucky House of Representatives to make the appropriation of \$75,000 to assist in the construction of Locks on the Licking River, and we hope the bill will be passed by the Senate. The amount ought to have been larger, but the sum appropriated will be of great service in developing the resources of Bath, Rowan and Morgan counties. We hope it will not be long ere they can ship their coal, lumber, iron, and other products to Covington and Cincinnati during the greater part of the year. How important it is to the people of Mason that they shall be put in communication with a country so rich in minerals and in the materials for building by the construction of a railroad to the Licking river? We might then get our lumber in our own State instead of sending it for hundreds of miles away in Pennsylvania.

T. M. G.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 25, 1869. Cabinet speculations are ripe at present in this city, and many conjectures are ventured as to who will control the Executive patronage in this State. Crowds of Radicals have journeyed to Washington in quest of office for themselves or their favorites, but thus far they have received little satisfaction. It is expected here that Kentucky will be divided into two Judicial Districts, and that Judge GOODLUE will be appointed United States District Judge, and JOHN MASON BROWN United States District Attorney for the Eastern part of the State. The former is an intense and bitter partisan, and his political bias can easily be discovered in the decision of any question in which political topics are involved; but when this is not the case he has proved himself a good lawyer, an impartial jurist, and is noted for the severity with which he despatches business and clears his docket. We would as lief have GOOLOR for Judge as any one whom GRANT is likely to appoint, and we would rather have him thus provided for in a position where decency would require some abatement of his partisan malignities, than in an attitude where he might be at liberty to plot against the well being of the State. JOHN MASON BROWN we have known since our boyhood—he is a man of fine natural abilities, has been a student and hard worker, and in the office would be diligent and incorruptible. He has been honest enough to avoid himself for negro suffrage while his party generally repudiated the dogma, and will probably receive the position as a recognition of his military services. There will be a number of applicants for General Mail Agent for the State, but we hope W. REES DOBINS will get the appointment. Even among Radicals we may be allowed to have friends and to make a choice, and REES would make a very good agent and would study the wants and wishes of his own section of the State, and is not so terribly Radical as to be unable to accommodate his friends even though they may be Conservative or slightly implicated in the late "conspiracies." It is generally conceded here that HON. W. H. WADSWORTH will have a seat in GRANT's Cabinet if he desires it, and that he will have great influence with the incoming administration in the distribution of favors in Kentucky. The Attorney-General is the particular place allotted to him, as this would be suitable to his tastes and talents, would be an advancement in his profession, and would throw him into practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Democrats and Conservatives in Kentucky really desire that Mr. WADSWORTH shall be offered and that he will accept this position or any other that may bring him into frequent contact with the President. They condescend to him the possession of talents of a very high order, and though his

TRouble in the Camp.

In view of the fact that General GRANT'S silence has been interpreted in various ways, and at last brought a general silence on all the political parties of the country, we are strongly of the opinion that no man in the land has any idea of the real policy which he will pursue. On the subject of his Cabinet, he has put all conjecture at rest, by announcing that he does not intend to be controlled by anybody but his own judgment in its selection. The big wigs of his party are therefore as much at fault as anybody else, and we believe very indignant at the independence of his position. As an article in the New York *Times* of the 30th January, we learn that General GRANT has declared that those who are to be members of his Cabinet will receive no intimation of the distinguished honor to be conferred upon them, until he has been officially notified of his election as president. This action is so contrary to that pursued by other presidents elect, that the leaders are dreadfully put out about it. We cannot do better however, than to give an extract from the *Times'* article: "Quite a sensation has been created in political circles by the announcement that General GRANT has said that he does not intend to inform the gentlemen whom he has selected for his Cabinet of that fact, until he has been officially notified of his election." A letter received here this morning gives assurance of the earnestness of this move.

T. M. G.

LOUISVILLE, January 26th, 1869.

We learn that Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge of the Circuit Court, and PHILIP LEE, Presiding Attorney of this District, have made application for the removal of their political disabilities under the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; and that their petitions have been signed by JAMES SPEED, JAMES F. BUCKNER and a number of other prominent Radicals in this city and section of country. These signatures have not been procured because of any extenuating circumstances in the conduct of these gentlemen, who left the adhesion of the party which they had adopted voluntarily to the rebellion; but because they are personally popular, have conciliated political opponents by courtesy and friendliness, and because among the more cultivated and intelligent Radicals there is a sentiment of repugnance to the ostracism of men for whom the people have expressed a preference, by a position arbitrarily adopted after their offence had been committed. We wish the example might be generally followed in the State and that the Radicals who are already committed to negro suffrage and eligibility to office would stand upon the high ground of universal male suffrage and to the removal of all political disabilities from every citizen. We would not ourselves favor negro suffrage in order to obtain the removal of these obnoxious discriminations, but it would be more consistent with their professed humanitarianism of those who do favor negro suffrage than to be selected, rather than such as the President himself might be supposed personally to prefer.

"It must be conceded that it is unusual.

The leaders of the dominant party have hitherto, as a general thing, made up Cabinets for incoming Presidents. They have done it in a variety of ways,—according to the character of the Presidents and the opportunities he has offered for this intervention. Sometimes they do it by advice, direct or indirect; sometimes by information, and sometimes by dictation, more or less disguised. They manage, as a general thing, in some way or other, to secure the election of such men as they think ought to be selected, rather than such as the President himself might be supposed personally to prefer.

"If the report in question be true, it looks as if General GRANT intended to consult his own preferences first, and to select the officials, with whom he is to maintain the closest and most confidential relations, to please himself rather than anybody else. This is something new,—and somewhat experimental. How it will work remains to be seen. It will be regarded as presumption on his part. He cannot possibly know—it will be urged—all about the public men of the country, or about their fitness for special duties. His experience in civil affairs has been slight, and his acquaintance with public men limited. He needs to be informed on these points, by persons familiar with them; and all whom he does consult, and who they think have a right to be consulted, will be apt to take offense at his neglect.

"But it must be borne in mind that nobody can tell very accurately how much he has actually done in the way of consultation, on any of these subjects that are so soon to engage his attention and his action. He has been in Washington, the headquarters for political observation and information, during nearly all of the last four years,—and since his election he has made frequent visits to other centres of influence and knowledge. It must not be supposed that he has been idle or unobtrusive during all this time. He can probably find out as much that is valuable, about men and things, in a given time as any other man in the country: and we suspect that he will enter upon his official term with quite as accurate and satisfactory a knowledge of the public men, and the necessities of the country, as any of his would-be advisers could possibly give him."

SOME RAILROAD FACTS.

The difficulty in building railroads in this country, grows out of the fact that our people are absolutely ignorant of their value, and they are unwilling to let what little money they have slip through the fingers of one hand, without having a visible, sensible equivalent in the other. In plainer words, a railroad is what they call "the birds in the bush." Our people have been behind the age long while, and it is high time they were coming out of their slumber. In a short time we expect to begin our railroad and we expect, upon its completion, to find as great a disposition to go ahead as there has been to lag behind. We copied last week a very sensible article from the *Scientific American*, showing the cost of hauling grain by wagon, and transporting it by rail, wherein there appeared such a difference in favor of railroads, that a farmer could better afford to pay a tax of \$50 per acre on his land than go without the steam engine. A railroad by increasing the value of the crops, of course increases the value of the land. For the benefit of those who failed to notice it, we give here an extract from the article referred to:

To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles on a wagon costs, says the *Agriculturist*, at least \$12 per team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for \$1 at most. Allowing an average of forty bushels per acre, the crop would be worth \$8 more per acre, or \$ per cent on \$100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passing through a town will add \$100 to the value of the farms. A town ten miles square contains 64,000 acres. An increase of \$100 per acre is equal to \$6,400,000, or enough to build two hundred miles of railroad, even if cost \$12,000 per mile. But two hundred miles of road would extend through twenty towns ten miles square, and cost \$10 per acre if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had edified themselves to build the railroads in this country, and given them a chance in any community to hold stock and run them, the present increased value of their land would have well paid all the outlay.

The city of Paris, with one Railroad, has two banks which have an average deposit of \$700,000. Maysville, with a much larger population, has the same number of banks, with an average deposit in the two of certainly not over \$250,000.

Give Maysville the advantage of a Railroad, and not a year will elapse before the deposit of our own banks will double, and the consequent facility for doing business greatly increased. A healthy bank deposit is invariably an indication of prosperity.

THE PRINTING BILL DEFEATED.

The Legislature refused to pass the Legal Advertising Bill. Hon. E. C. PUNTER,

of this county, made a speech in its favor. The ground of objection seemed to be that it would entail too much expense upon litigants and establish too many cross-road papers. We have always thought the bill would be a failure and, from its inception, have calculated upon nothing else. The majority against it in the House was thirty-one votes.

Bourbon county uses over a million bushels of coal annually.—*Courier-Journal.*

When the railroad from this place to Paris is complete, all that 1,000,000 bushels of coal will go over this route, and at a cost of about eight cents per bushel less than they are now getting it. This single item will save the people of Bourbon \$80,000. How much more will it do for them in salt, lumber and general freights. We think they can very well afford to give \$200,000, with a prospect of getting it all back in one year.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its present session for a Charter incorporating a railroad from Cynthiana to Carlisle. The citizens of Harrison are taking this matter in hand with zeal and energy. A letter received here this morning gives assurance of the earnestness of this move.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WEAK and FEEBLE. The drafts which calling cards makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast despatch between the temperature of over-heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the well-conducted alterations of heat and cold referred to, the various systems should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistance power by the use of a wholesome diet, and all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopeia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with its tonic operation, the liver regaining its tone and strength by the use of its mild aperient action, the spleen of punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter the vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade adulterated, and were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply temperate, existent, which when its first effects have subsided, becomes a strong poison (and the mind as well,) in a worse condition than HOSSETTER'S BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The tonic will be secured by its tonic action, the liver regaining its tone and strength by the use of its mild aperient action, the spleen of punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter the vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means.

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MAYSVILLE, KY. FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A negro in East Maysville has a pig with six legs.

At the matinee last Friday, quite a sensation was created by the cry of fire. The hall was densely crowded, with only one small door through which the audience could retire. Luckily there was nobody hurt.

Sent to Jail.—James Allen, colored, was sent to jail on yesterday morning for appropriating a \$5 greenback belonging to Mr. Wm. Wurtz, of this city. He shed copious tears upon being placed in the hands of the marshal.

The farmers, in view of the pleasant weather, have gone to breaking up the ground.

In Town.—Mr. L. A. Wolf appeared in the city on yesterday looking not much the worse for his accident.

The Observer & Reporter claims that Lexington gave birth to velocipedes fifty years ago.

The frosts and moist weather have caused the hillsides to slip down in several places along our Southern line.

Bell.—A superb bell for the new Presbyterian church in the 5th ward, has been ordered and will shortly arrive.

We are obliged to the Hon. Jas. M. Alexander, for Biographical sketches of Governors Helm & Powell.

Read O'Hara's fine poem on our first page to-day. It is pronounced the finest ever written by a Kentuckian.

The Street commissioner has a fine chance now to show his genius. The mud prevails in every avenue of the city.

There are only eight men and two women at the city boarding house, all awaiting the conveniences of the Circuit Court in April.

In the cayenne pepper case, Mayor Coons sued one of the parties ten dollars and costs, making the frolic rather an expensive one.

An alarm of fire yesterday evening a few minutes before the burning of Mr. Gilmore's house, was caused by the burning out of a chimney at the Alma House.

A valuable horse belonging to Chas. Phister, Esq., of this place died last night from some unknown cause, and his manes were deposited this morning in the bosom of the Ohio.

The City Council has provided the Mayor's office with a very handsome piece of furniture in which to preserve the books and records of the city.

All the distilleries in this section are running to their fullest capacity. One large establishment claims a general yield of four gallons to the bushel.

P. B. Vande & Co. have advice of a shipment of fifty hogsheads of best New Orleans sugar to their house. These gentlemen are supplying a very heavy up-country demand.

Mrs. H. F. and T. Y. Johnson sold the remnant of the late Abe Johnson farm, near Mayfield, last week to acquire Dye, for \$100 per acre. The tract embraces 36 acres.

PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC LOTION is the sovereign balm for the smallest pimple on the face, as well as the most distressing cutaneous disease that can afflict any part of the person.

The season for making hot beds and planting some kinds of seeds is at hand. Wood & Bro. have all Landreths seeds in bulk. They have put up so far 50,000 papers for the retail trade.

J. W. Ross was before the Mayor on yesterday charged with vending in the Market House without license. Upon taking out the necessary papers and paying the fees he was excused the fine.

We were visited by quite a wind storm yesterday evening. A locust tree which had stood the blasts of nearly a century, went down before it. It struck on the roof of Dr. Bratt's property, doing, however, but little injury.

Old uncle Zed Moore, as he was familiarly styled, the Ole Bull of Kentucky violinists, is dead. He was jovial and social, clever and agreeable and one of the Marylander gentlemen of the golden time.

We have seen a beautiful design for the new Masonic Temple to be erected in Mt. Sterling. It was drawn by Mr. M. J. Chase, of the firm of Chase, Dimmitt & Collins, in this city.

Read an interesting letter from the editor in to-day's paper. He appears quite easy and unconscious of the many troubles we are bringing upon him. We advise him to return a walking arena.

The interior of the new Presbyterian Church in the Fifth ward will be handsomer than any in the city. All the windows will be of beautiful stained glass, and the lights for one window alone with cost about \$200.

The business of the Adam's Express Company in this city for the past year has increased more than two fold. This is a significant fact worth mentioning. A regular line has been established to Flemingsburg.

A proposal to have the corporate lines of this city extended in an easterly direction so as to take in several valuable building tracts, is being debated and will probably be sent to the Legislature in a short time.

The Louisville Democrat predicts a freshet in the Ohio this spring. It must certainly base its calculation on a future falling weather. At present the river is low, with very little snow in the mountains.

The editor must have gotten an inkling of the many troubles which await his arrival, as he is still absent. We fear very much we will have all the fighting to do ourselves, and we only contracted to do the writing.

The Gordon press is said to have intellect. It approaches the intellectual as nearly as any machine we ever saw. It gets of little jobs with bicycle speed, and in the hands of our special jobber has no superior anywhere.

Supper.—This night, Tuesday, three weeks hence, the ladies of the 5th ward, intend giving an elegant supper at the new church for the benefit of that excellent institution. We expect to be present.

Meanness.—Some despicable rogue broke in, and robbed the meat house of Mrs. Jan. Artus, a widow lady, living on the hill near this city. Mrs. Artus is one of our oldest and most respected citizens.

Sick.—Mr. Hiram T. Pearce, of the firm of Pearce, Wallingford & Co., and the President of our Railroad Directory, has been confined to his bed by sickness for the past week. He is reported better this morning.

A negro man calling himself William Purcell, arrested some time ago for stealing a watch valued at \$270 from a New York lawyer, on board the steamer W. P. Curtis, is still in jail at this place. He will probably be removed to Lewis county for trial. The watch was found in his pocket.

Meeting.—There will be a meeting of those interested in building a turnpike over the old Nicholas mill road, at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The hemp crop in this county, as in all other hemp growing sections of the State, is said to be better than it has been for several years. The market price is \$160 or at least our dealers have been paying that much until very lately, but the quotations for hemp are so much more favorable, that orders have already been sent to St. Louis for a considerable quantity.

Fire.—About 5 o'clock on yesterday evening, the dwelling house of Mr. Hugh Gilmore, on the Fleming pike, near Mr. F. T. Hards, was discovered to be in flames. Our engines were at the scene of disaster as promptly as the great distance and the deep mud would allow, but the fire had gained too much headway and very little service could be rendered. The boys worked with their usual alacrity and deserve great credit. Mr. Gilmore's loss is about \$2,500, including house and furniture. He had insurance for \$1,500.

Cheap Tables.—Read the advertisement of Mullins & Hunt, in this issue. These gentlemen are selling, so far below, even the anti-slavery prices, that the poorest family in the city can afford to supply themselves with many desirable articles.

Mayacille makes better cotton twine and rope than any other city in the West, better cotton yarns, better cigars, better flour, better plows, better whisky, better engines, better job work and better looking babies—and more of them.

The Carlisle and Maysville railroad question is still agitated.—*Lex. Obs.*

We should rather think it was, and when we offer to send you 1,000,000 bushels of coal next winter at 15 cents you'll be agitated too.

Velocipedes.—The people everywhere are going crazy on the subject of velocipedes. All the boys and half the gray-headed men in this city have expressed a wish to have them. Allen & Burrows are going extensively in to the manufacture of bicycles at once.

Sallie Jones, a stout healthy looking white woman, is luxuriating at "Castle Grant," where she will probably remain during the spring. She is charged with having stolen some shoes and dry goods from Mr. Charles Collins in Washington.

Several buildings in Mt. Sterling, (one of which is the new Christian Church,) have been lighted with gas, from machines furnished by Marcus A. Finch, formerly an enterprising citizen of this place, now living in Louisville.

A city wit, in view of the consolidation of the Courier-Journal, says, the Eagle and Bulletin ought to consolidate and be called the *Bullet-Eagle*, or if this is not done, the *Bulletin* ought to be called, for modesty's sake, the *Coc-let-in*.

The Gordon press upon which most of our small work is executed, is said to be the best in the United States. We run off a thousand letter heads, or small bills, in less time than we could print one hundred by the old process.

A right sharp spell of weather set in on Monday night and continued until Wednesday morning. Ice formed on the 5th ward canals about one inch in thickness and the ground was frozen hard. Yesterday the sun came out and exercised a very softening influence.

Mr. James H. Hall, Jr., just returned from Meridian, just returned from a visit in our sanctum on yesterday. He gives a flattering account of the increasing demand for plows in the southern market and says his father's factory here will have as much as it can do for the time being.

FIRE.—There was a partial eclipse of the moon, beginning at half past seven o'clock, and lasting until about half past nine o'clock, last night. The shadow seemed to cover fully one third the surface of the moon. We took an observation at half past eight, through a very excellent telescope belonging to D. E. Roberts, Esq., of this city, and saw the whole process very distinctly. Astronomers did not anticipate an eclipse of such magnitude in this section, it being represented that less than one-fourth of the moon's surface would be obscured. Perhaps the new discovery, that the sun is 4,000,000 miles nearer the earth than former calculations claimed it to be, may have something to do with the failure to estimate this correctly.

Bonbons—Their Manufacture.

Passing out Fourth street the eye of the pedestrian is instinctively attracted to the beautiful show windows of August Parry. We see there miracles of beauty in the shape of candies, and wafers, and wafers to taste these saccharine goodies. But how few give a thought to the manufacture of these exquisite delicacies. Let us tell our readers how these choice things are brought into existence. Most bonbons are made by hand; only those which are flat at the bottom are cast in molds. In the hand-made bonbons the sugar paste is rolled into shape by the aid of an instrument of a stout piece of wire, one end of which is twisted and the other fixed into wooden handle. With this the paste is taken out of the caldron and worked into the desired form by manipulation. For bonbons of a particular form, such as those in imitation of various fruits, models are carved in wood. A certain number of these, say from fifty to sixty, are fixed on a narrow strip of wood, and the confectioner takes molds of them in a series of large shallow drawers. As soon as these molds become dry they are filled with liquid sugar already colored and flavored, after which the drawers are put on one side for four—an twenty hours, when the bonbons are ready for sale. Bonbons containing candies are composed of a mixture of some given liquor and liquid sugar, which is poured into the mold and then placed in a slow oven for the day. Long before they are removed a hard crust has been formed on the outside, which the inside remains in the original liquid state. Bonbons are crystallized by being plunged into a syrup of 113 degrees Fahrenheit. By the time they are dry crystallization is complete and acts as a protection against the atmosphere, allowing the bonbons to be kept for a certain period, though their flavor deteriorates after a short time.

PROGRAMME.

March of the Andes—by Warren—Pianos, Misses E. Schraag and L. Harrison: Organ, Miss Jennie Nelson; Harp, Miss Aimie Phister; Drama, Miss Nannie Hunt.

Ex Incarnatus Est, from Mozart's 12th Mass.—Pianos, Misses E. Schraag and L. Harrison; organ, Miss Jennie Nelson; song by the choir.

Fire Bell Gallop—Pianos, Miss Mamie Kane and Fannie Boughner.

Star Light Waltz—Piano, Miss R. Stine.

After the Battle—Spoken by Mollie Hall, Trio—Fisher's Hornpipe—Pianos, Misses Eliza and Nannie Hunt and Mollie Hall.

The Moneyless Man—by H. T. Stanton—Song.

Lily Dale—Variations by Grobe—Piano, Miss Aimie Phister.

March from Norma—duet by Burgmuller—Pianos, Misses S. Cummings and E. Cope.

After the Battle—Spoken by Mollie Hall.

Trio—Fisher's Hornpipe—Pianos, Misses Eliza and Nannie Hunt and Mollie Hall.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
MAYSVILLE, KY. FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

Jeff. Davis in Paris—His Mode of Life.

From the Gazette.
Mr. Jeff. Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States of America, is among us, with his wife, whose heroism is equal to the heroism of her destiny. He comes to see Paris and seek here a retreat to which he can bring in a week his children, left temporarily in America. Nothing can be more simple than this who has experience, like our fathers of '63, who have suddenly, at all points of the Southern States, arrayed their arms as the French Republic opposed to the coalition in Europe. Jeff. Davis is very tall, erect. His chest is not hollow, and his body supports an admirable head, joined to broad shoulders by a rather thin neck. His forehead is ample, his hair gray, his contour rather bulging, in which are set clear blue eyes, which are very soft, yet observing. His face is thin, the necks prominent, and consequently his cheeks appear hollow. The nose is aquiline and like an eagle's beak. His mouth is rather large and indicative of goodness and resolution: his chin prominent. The ensemble of that ascetic face is now a mixture of meditation and indulgence.

Jeff. Davis speaks mildly, and his face expresses his mind. It is naturally slow in expressing his ideas in our language, which he constantly mixes with idioms from his own tongue. He is quiet in gesture, and in recrimination; but his phrases in the mother tongue are well rounded, concise, and neat. His experience, in the failure, or better or stronger combinations, rendered him less positive? Nor does he always proceed in the expression of his ideas, less in absolute than a dubius way? It is true, he feels his way in our language.

He has remained true to the principles of slavery, but modified, as he admits. He concedes rights to the negro race which can prove that it is born to enjoy them and made to understand them; but, at bottom, he is convinced that the African and the Caucasian races cannot co-exist.

As to the rest, the extreme violence which distinguished the anti-slavery party caused the effect of which was, in his opinion, the consequence of the resistance which the latter made.

Here Jeff. Davis is fully enjoying all the curiosities that Paris affords, which he finds very beautiful, and which he untruly visits the day. As to his material life, he does not care as to food, breakfasting on a slice of bread and butter, and a cup of coffee, and dining on dishes.

Morally his courage, his views, his strictness, his exquisite probity, the example of all his devotedness to his self-denial, has good faith to his principles—to which he has sacrificed everything—the plaid of an apostle, and the commemoration of a martyr for his enemies, his resignation and serenity—all these have made Jeff. Davis a rare and great man—so great that the most of our modern civilization, one cannot come near him without the utmost respect.

Mr. Jeff. Davis died on New Year's day at the residence of his old representative at Paris, Mr. Slidell. The dinner was quite private, and Mrs. Davis, in mourning for her mother, was there.

Citizens of Bourbon County assure us that they can and will raise by private subscription \$125,000, or \$150,000 for the road from Carlisle to Paris. Messrs. Alexander and Brent, two leading capitalists of that county, will head the list by subscribing \$10,000 each. We are glad to hear of this good feeling towards the road, and sincerely hope the result will prove as pleasant as the rumor. The people of the county who voted down the road last year gave unquestionable vote for it now.—Maysville Bulletin.

This doubtless is true, as a note from Mr. Brent, received late for publication entire, excuses his past opposition to the road, and suggests that the Legislature be applied to to authorize the issue of Bourbon county bonds, (\$250,000), bearing eight per cent. payable semi-annually. One-third to be issued say 1st of May next, and the remainder in two equal annual installments. The money thus raised by sale of bonds to be expended between Paris and Carlisle.—Paris Knickerbocker.

Mr. CORBIN, a member of the General Assembly of South Carolina, has introduced into the Senate a curious bill to determine the value of contracts made in Confederate States notes, or their equivalent, during the late rebellion. The bill is elaborately drawn and of great length, and provides during the month of January and February, 1869, \$1 of the lawful money of the United States (greenbacks) was worth \$1.05 of Confederate States notes, during the month of March, \$1.06; and so the date goes on, by regular gradations, till the first of April, 1865, when \$1 lawful money is declared to be worth \$4.35 in Confederate money. Thence to the first day of May there appears to have been a fearful decline in the value of rebel money, as on that day the rate is set down in the bill to \$1 for \$3.33.

MONDAY night, at St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, a recently discharged lunatic from St. John's asylum, named Innes, killed his sister with an axe, and afterward committed suicide by ripping out his bowels, and stabbing himself in the breast. His mother only escaped being slain from the room of the room.

The Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature having failed to pass the bill for returning Tax Collector Pein, of Philadelphia, in office until the contest as to the legality of the election of his successor is decided, the Democratic candidate, Mr. Mallory, yesterday took possession of the office.

A fire that occurred at Addison, Steuben county, New York, yesterday, in the cigar store of O. Odell, hardware store of A. G. Crane, and the block occupied by J. M. Brown, dry goods; J. & P. W. Orr, Grocers; Grimes & June, Grocers; and H. Reynolds & Son, flour and feed store, involved a total loss of \$30,000; insured, \$20,000.

In Quincy, Illinois, yesterday while three men were underneath a car on the track of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, repairing it, a careless watchman let several cars collide with it. One man named Bumstead was killed Conolly seriously injured, and Collins was saved by his brother. The switchman has been arrested for gross neglect of duty.

The Whipping-Post.
A white man was whipped at the public whipping-post in Paducah, on last Saturday, for stealing copper. He received six stripes on his bare back with a cowhide, by order of court. Had he been a negro, his punishment would be called a cruel outrage.—*Low. Democrat.*

MULES.—Messrs. Andy Smathers and Craycroft, of Bath county, passed through town last week with thirty head of aged mules which they purchased of John Adair, of Indiana. We learn that Mr. Adair is also in our market with 20 head more.—*Carlisle Mercury.*

I reply to a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by DeLong & Harper, distillers, of Warsaw, Kentucky. The Commissioner states that the revenue laws make provisions for a reduction of the assessment of the capacity tax against distillers on account of loss of time caused by accidents to machinery.

The stockholders of the Hocking Valley railroad met at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, and elected the following Board of Directors: Mr. Haydon, W. B. Haydon, R. E. Smith, W. Denison, W. G. Deisher, T. Comstock, Isaac Eshoy, W. R. Brooks, M. M. Greene, D. T. Tallmadge, W. A. Neil, C. P. L. Butler, and C. H. Ripley.

This steamer Alva struck on a wreck, on Monday night, six miles below New Orleans, and sunk with a partial cargo of sugar, molasses, rice and oranges. All the passengers, boats and papers were saved. The boat will probably be raised.

The Lawrence (Mass.) American, in Gen. Bank's district, of the 22d inst., referring to the controversy about Gen. Banks having been ordered to supersede Gen. Grant, says: "We happen personally to know that the official autographic orders are now in the hands of Gen. Grant."

China, Glass and Queensware

R. ALBERT'S

NEW

CHINA PALACE

The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West.

No. 35, Second street North side

MAYSVILLE, KY.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers who have had occasion to purchase from the largest and finest stocks ever imported in this section, comprising

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE,

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FANCY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

My new stock having been imported at very low gold rates, enables me to

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